NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 10, 1894.-TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

OVERAWED BY THE MILITIA.

THE BLOCKADE BROKEN ON TWO COAL ROADS.

EXCITING INCIDENTS IN WEST VIRGINIA AND OHIO-STRIKERS SULLENLY RETIRE BE-FORE THE SHOW OF BATONETS-NO

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

pellaire, Ohio, June 9.—This has been a day of excitement in this section of Ohio and West There are now 4,000 soldiers of the Ohio and West Virginia National Guards on duty along the railroads and among the mines within twenty miles of this city. This morning the strikers at Mineral Siding near Cambridge, burned the oil house, water station and pumping house, and fired the tipple at the mines, and Colonel Hague in command of 400 asked for reinforcements to make g possible to guard points now exposed. The crimes are done by small bands of strikers, working away from the main body. Governor McKinley promised to send 200 more troops to aid Colonel Hague. The miners have dynamite and it is feared they will throw it under passing

At McClainsville, Colonel Heburn has a force of 300 soldiers, and aside from hooting them and throwing an occasional rock at a passing train from cover, no damage has been done. The Baltimore and Ohio is now practically clear through Ohio, but alarm is felt lest the tracks and unprotected bridges be destroyed. Five hunfred cars of coal have gone west to-day and

At Wheeling Creek, General Howe has now 1500 men, the 16th Regiment from Cincinnati argiving to-day. General Howe thinks this force still insufficient, and two Cleveland regiments are espected to-morrow. When the first coal train passed out over the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling this morning it was stopped at the first bridge, strikers pulled the couplings and threw them into the creek. It was nearly 10 o'dock before the train got under way and then line of infantry marched on each side while m men rode in passenger coaches at the rear. In the seven miles to Barton, the soldiers had to uke obstructions from the track four times, Several stones were thrown from the woods on the hills, and at one time the soldiers were ordered to bring their arms to firing position, out the order to fire was not given. Four doubleheader coal trains were taken out, each guarded w the soldiers as the first one was.

Early this morning four kegs of powder were exploded under a Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling order, at Pasco Station, within a few yards of the militia picket lines. The bridge was badly damaged and set on fire, but the flames were put out by the soldiers. The strikers are scattered by the soldiers and cannot do anything as an rganized body, but they are not awed, and troube will, it is thought, surely reappear in more violent form as soon as the soldiers go away. The United States deputy marshals are going to Wheeling Creek to-morrow to serve a big lot of warrants with the aid of the soldiers. Trouble is looked for at that time.

This morning eleven companies of the West Virginia National Guard arrived at Bogg's Run and Berwood, opposite this city, to open up the Baltimore and Ohio, which has been blocked by the strikers for two days. They were jeered and howed by women and children, and met nearly sthousand men at the Bogg's Run yards. These see ordered off the company's property, but did of move till the soldiers marched through with bayonets fixed. The strikers then assembled near by, and when an effort was made to start the first train, the coupling pins were removed, and it took two hours to get away. . The soldiers formed on both sides the track and marched alongside the train up to Wheeling. Mud, small stones, clods, quids of tobacco, sticks, old shoes, etc., were thrown at them by women and chile soldler was struck in the face with a brick and had all his front teeth knocked out, but no shot was fired. The track was obstructed with all manner of things-telegraph poles, rocks, ties, and even huge chunks of iron. A second and third train were taken out, the same scenes

Soldiers are guarding the bridge over the Ohlo River, at this city, squads being stationed at both ends. It is stated that last night an attempt was made to put dynamite into one of the river piers from a skiff.

Wheeling, W. Va., June 9.—The Baltimore and Ohlo is determined to invoke the whole force of the law to get their coal trains through at this point, and this afternoon applied to Judge Goff, of the United States Circuit Court, for an injunction restraining the Boggs Run strikers from interfering with coal trains. The injunction was granted, and orders the immediate enforcement of the writ. It was served this evening, but the strikers paid no attention to it whatever. The order is stronger than Judge Taffs, issued at Cineinnati, and Federal troops may be called out to enforce it.

Alliance, Ohio, June 9 .- At 11 o'clock last night miners at Salineville captured a coal train that had been released by the troops near Bellaire in the afternoon by soaping the track and making it impossible for an engine to pull. The strikers then backed the train on the siding and piked the switch with old iron and bars. Every one of the mob seemed to have a shovel and within an hour the coal was scattered all over the ground and the cars were empty. Train to 86, the fast freight from Cleveland, reached Salineville shortly after midnight and not knowing of the spiked switch ran upon it, throwing ing of the spiked switch ran upon it, throwing the engine and eight cars into the ditch, causing a bad wreck and adding to the general tamult. The strikers say the wrecking of the freight was an accident as they forgot to remove the iron from the switch. The work of picking up the wreck and reloading coal began at 2 octock this morning. Couriers were sent to Newlabon by the railroad officials. after Sheriff Lodge, of Columbia County. The Sheriff responded, and with six deputies reached Saline-tile at 5 octock this morning. The strikers had disapeared, however, and nothing was heard from them until the coal was about all loaded at 5 octock, when a mob of seventy-five men appeared and ordered the railroad men to stop, lying that no coal from non-union mines should pass through that place. Sheriff Lodge told the mob to disperse at once; that if he and his deputies could not protect the railroad in its work, he would call upon Governor McKinley for those. The mob slowly moved away, but mursis of vengeance were heard.

The first exchange of shots between troops and miners at Wheeling Creek occurred this after-toon. A striker fired at a guard, the ball striking the ground at his feet. The miner skulked from tree to tree on the hill and the guard fired at him, but did not hit him. The strikers on the hills display various colored flags, showing that hay have a system of signals. General Howe will clear the hills and take the flags.

A coal train of thirty cars pulled into Wheeling treek at 9 oclock to-day and stopped with about his fits play are a system of signals of the camp. The strikers swarmed around the cars, but did not offer to molest them. No sooner had the train stopped, however, than the miners' wives darked through the crowd, guickly drew the outpiling pins and threw them into the creek. They were replaced by the trainmen, but immedialloway, was hurried to the scene. The strikthe engine and eight cars into the ditch, caus-

y drawn again by the women. A de-t of the 14th Regiment, under Lieutenant Galloway, was hurried to the scene. The strik-discountries and the couplings were made and the bain ordered forward. As it moved the strikers acted like madmen in their rage, dancing and singing their arms, cursing in Bohemian and ultering the one English word they knew, "lack sheep." The women held their bables' lars up to the soldiers, pointing to their mouths, indicating that they were starving.

aggressive. The strikers are more encouraged than ever, and it is safe to say that the operators' prediction that old men wish to return to work Monday will not be fulfilled. According to the delegates' reports the strike of the coke-workers is now more firm, and the men are more determined than at

New-York

any time since it began. Important developments are expected soon.

Uniontown, Penn., June 9.—The plant of the Martin Coke Company, near Fairchance, was closed to-day through an adroit move on the part of the strikers, aided by the constable of Fairchance, who is a sympathizer and labor leader. At daybreak every man employed by the company was served with a subpoena in a case in court. The workmen all came to court, leaving the plant entirely deserted.

The Oliver Company is gradually increasing its forces, despite the watchfulness of the strikers. Several strikers were arrested to-day for stoning the deputies and for stealing coal. The Grand Jury ignored the bill against James Laughrey, charged with killing Joseph Golipko in the fight at Stickle Hollow. Laughrey is a son of J. R. Laughrey, superintendent of the Washington Run plant.

STRIKERS AND COAL AND IRON POLICE HAVE

A BATTLE OF RIFLES, STONES AND CLUBS. Brook Colliery is extending. This morning the employes of No. 1 Colliery were joined by those No. 2. An effort was made to-day to work the colliery with new hands, but it proved a failure. men from the works and attacked the coal and iron police, who are guarding the property. Several shots were fired. A wagon-load of Winchesters

shots were fired. A wagon-load of Winchesters was sent to the scene at 10 o'clock this morning. In the conflict three of the strikers were shot and several of the officers injured with stones and clubs. The strikers, to avoid arrest, carried their wounded comrades to the hills, and their names and the nature of their injuries cannot be learned. One man was shot through the shoulder and another in the head. There were 100 men engaged in the skirmish. The greatest uneasiness prevails in the vicinity of Silver Brook, which has a foreign population of 1,500 persons. The exact cause of the strike is a mystery, and it is believed that emissaries from the soft coal region who have been among the men for some time have influenced them, and a general strike is looked for.

TRYING TO REACH A SETTLEMENT.

CONFERENCES BETWEEN MINERS AND OPERA TORS, BUT NO SATISFACTORY RESULTS.

Columbus. Ohio. June 9.- The conference of miners and operators of the competive districts composed of Obio Indiana Western Pennsylvania and Eastern and Northern Illinois was called to order at 11 a. m. in Lyndon Hall by H. L. Chapman, of Zerle, of Cleveland, was made chairman, William Warner secretary, and Frank Brooks assistant. On the suggestion of John McBride, president of the Mine Workers' National Union, the following scale committee was appointed, and the conference adjourned to 4 p. m H. L. Chapman, J. S. Morton, F. L. Robbins, M. I Taylor, A. L. Sweet, E. H. Bent, William Bogle and J. S. Tolley on the part of the operators, and and J. S. Tolley on the part of the operators, and all the seven miner delegates present. Before adjourning Mr. McBride wanted to know from the Pennsylvania representatives whether all the operators would be bound by the action here to-day. The newspapers reported that they would not. Delegate Taylor said that at least thirty of the fifty-three operators who yesterday voted against being represented here would agree to whatever was done in this conference. Delegate Sweet, of Illinois, said he could not say why Eastern Illinois operators were not here, but he could promise for Northern Illinois operators that they would all be bound by the agreement reached here. President McBride intimated that he had heard that the Eastern Illinois delegates had, under a misapprehension, gone to the conference at East St. Louis.

The Scale Committee at a late hour last night The Scale Committee at a late hour last night

Altoona, Penn., June 9.-District President Bradley and Secretary Davis, representing the miners were this afternoon closeted with the committee of seven appointed at yesterday's Philadelphia meet ng of operators to confer with the miners to-day

Ashland, Ky., June 9.-The meeting at Danton, Carter County, to-day between the United Mine Workers' delegates and coal operators was a failure. Only two companies out of a dozen or more were represented. No agreement was reached.

Latrobe, Penn., June 9.—The conference between the coal operators and striking miners, which was to have taken place at Latrobe this morning, failed to come off. The local labor leaders and their committees were on hand, but the operators did not show up, the only one present being M. A. Preston, of the St. Clair Coal and Coke Company. The works of the Derry Coal and Coke Company, the Whitney works and the mines of the Ligonier Coal and Coke Company are running, guarded by deputies. tween the coal operators and striking miners, which

THEY WILL NOT SIT WITH ALTGELD.

PROMINENT CITIZENS PROTEST AGAINST HIS TAKING PART IN COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES. Chicago, June 9.-The invitation to Governor Altgeld to be present at the commencement exercises of Northwestern University has raised a storm of protest from friends of the college, and the invita-tion may be withdrawn. Judge O. H. Horton has announced that he will not sit on the platform with the Governor, and other prominent persons have de-cided on a similar course.

NEW-HAVEN DIVIDENDS REDUCED.

PER CENT IN THE LAST TEN MONTHS.

CONSOLIDATED EARNINGS HAVE FALLEN OFF \$

New-Haven, June 9 (Special).—For the first time in forty years the quarterly dividend of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Raticoad was to day reduced at the meeting of the directors, which was held at the Grand Central Station, New-York 'ity, and was attended by nearly every director of the road. No action was taken relative to reap pointing directors to fill the three vacancies now existing on the board. It was unanimously voted to reduce the quarterly dividend from 25 to 2 per cent. making the stock of the road an 8 per cent instead of a 9 per cent stock.

President C. P. Clark to-night gave out the following interview on the reduction: "Our gross earnings for the last ten months have fallen off nearl s per cent, and have not justified the last thre marterly dividends paid. The directors have draw upon the company's surplus, hoping for an improvement in business. June 39 will close the fiscal year, and, consequently, this dividend must be charged against another year's earnings. Our directors are conservative and do not assume any larger wisdom about the future than their neighbors, but they do not anticipate a speedy resumption of commercial activity. There is no more accurate thermometer of the general prosperity than the gross earnings of railroads. All the company's lines show the effect of the diminished output of New-England factories, and it is the last 10 per cent gross that makes the greatest net, especially in passenger husiness. Expenses have been reduced, but cannot be made to correspond to the loss in gross receipts without impairing the usefulness of the road in serving the public, and by reducing the wages of employes, neither of which our directors are ready to do, and, therefore, it is prudent to reduce the rate to the extent which the general prostration of business seems to require." upon the company's surplus, hoping for an improve

BLOOD ON THE KENTUCKY MOON.

A FIGHT EXPECTED BETWEEN DESHA BRECKIN

Lexington, Ky., June 9 (Special).-This city was thrown into a state of excitement here to-day when it was found that W. C. Owens, accompanied by W. B. Corbin, a close friend, were in town for the purpose of taking some action in the sensation of the hour, the publication in "The Blue Grass Blade, a Prohibition paper printed here. The paper lan pooned Owens, and printed an interview with Desha Breckinridge, son of Colonel W. C. P. Breckinridge in which that young man said that Owens, who is the Colonel's opponent for Congress, is a cowarliar, traitor and gambler. Owens's friends refused allow him to take young Breckinridge to task for using such insulting language, but they agreed allow Corbin to take up the fight. The latter im mediately wrote a stinging card in which he called Breckinridge a hound, and intimated some vile things. The editor of the afternoon paper refused to print the card, as did, also, the editor of a morning paper, and it was sent to Corbin at Georgetown to be revised and returned here for publication. Up to this hour it has not been returned, and it is barely possible the card will not appear. It was shown to a number of persons, however, and it is to-night the talk of the town. Young Mr. Breckinridge was interviewed to-night regarding the matter. He said he did not know Corbin, had had no mmunication from him, and knew nothing about communication from him, and knew nothing about the card had written. He refused to say what he would do in case the card appeared, but those who know him well say he will not shirk a personal difficulty, and that, while he does not hunt for fights, like his brother "Bob," he will defend himself vigorously if attacked. There will be a tremendously of miners and coke drawers finished their at 12:20 p. m. to-day. The plans arranged are Breckinridge are worked up to a white heat.

THE SUGAR INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE IS HAVING LOTS OF TROUBLE.

MR. CHAPMAN REFUSES TO DISCLOSE THE PRI-VATE AFFAIRS OF MOORE & SCHLEY, AND MAY SHARE THE FATE OF THE RE-CALCITRANT CORRESPONDENTS.

Washington, June 9.-E. R. Chapman, of the firm of Moore & Schley, Senator Brice's brokers, who declined to testify yesterday until he had consulted counsel, was the first witness before the Sugar Trust Investigating Committee to-day He had retained Judge Dittenhoefer, of New-York, as his counsel, who advised him not to tell any of the private business of his firm. The case of Mr. Chapman is somewhat similar to that of Hallett Kilbourn, who refused to produce the books of the so-called Washington real estate ring, of which he was treasurer, at the request of the House Committee. The House sent him to jail, from which he was released on habeas corpus proceedings after six weeks' imprisorment. After litigation extending over nine years he secured heavy damages for false imprisonment.

Mr. Chapman, however, if he persists in refusing to answer, is still amenable to the law providing for the punishment of recalcitrant witnesses before Senate committees by the imposition of a fine and imprisonment. This is the law under which criminal proceedings have been instituted before the Grand Jury against Shriver and Edwards, the newspaper correspondents, for refusing to tell the committee where they obtained certain information.

Mr. Chapman's examination consumed three hours and a half. He refused to answer some questions concerning the private affairs of the firm of Moore & Schley, pleading advice of counsel, but g Morgan but gave full testimony on other points. lorgan Ross, a clerk of the Arlington Hotel, lifted as to the location of rooms occupied by Mr. Terrell, H. O. Havemeyer and others.

THE BEAR NOT WRECKED.

DENIAL OF THE REPORT THAT THE CUTTER HAD BEEN LOST NEAR SITKA.

Washington, June 9.—Captain Shepard, chief of the Revenue Marine Service, to-day received a telegram from Captain Hooper, of the revenue autter Rush, stationed at San Francisco, saying that the report of the wreck of the revenue cut-ter Bear, at Sitka, Alaske, was unfounded, and that the rumor originated in San Francisco,

CHIERO'S BLOODTHIRSTY VISITOR.

THE PALMIST'S STORY OF HOW A STRANGER TRIED TO KILL HIM

An attempt was made to assassinate Chiero, the paimist, in his rooms, No. 422 Fifth-ave., last night. The would-be assassin escaped after making two his weapon sticking through the vest of Chiero The circumstances surrounding the case are most seculiar. According to Chiero, whose apartment tre on the second floor of the bachelor apartment house at the above number, he was in his private room about a quarter of 10 o'clock when his se tary announced that a man wished to see him Thiero's office hours are from 11 a. m. to 5 p. m. out nevertheless he instructed his secretary to show the man into the room where he examines palms The latter is a small apartment hung with tapestry and is accessible from the hall and reception-re-

Chiero says he led the stranger, who was a mar about forty-five years old, and fashionably attire into the rooms. He had iron-gray hair, was cleanly shaven and on his left cheek immediately under h eye was a large mole. This the secretary and

Chiero noticed.

Chiero grasped the man's hand and led him to one corner of the room. As he did so, Chiero says the man remarked a peculiar ring which Chiero wars on the small finger of his right hand, and asked him what it was Chiero told him it was a Parisian charm which was supposed to ward off danger. Just then the palmist stooped over the man's hand and began to study the lines. Suddenly he received a blow over the heart which threw him to the floor. He felt a sharp pain, and the danger in his hand, and quick as lightning the danger descended, striking the half prostrate man about six inches below the heart. The point of the danger entered a cigaretic case which Chiero had in his inside vest pocket, and stuck there. In the scuffle a small table upon which stood a five-chamber revolver was upset. By an effort, the palmist says, he grasped the revolver and fired three shots in rupid succession at the stranger, who dashed from the room through the half door, leaving the danger sticking in the cigarette case.

When Chiero's secretary heard the shots he rushed into the room, and seeing the palmist lying on his back and the danger sticking through his vest, rushed into the half and to the street only to find that the man had disappeared.

The janitor of the building and several of the tenants, upon hearing the shots, hurried to the palmist's room, and Foliceman Woodin, of the West Thirtleth-st, station, who was on the opposite corner, was summoned. Woodin examined Chiero, who was faint, and found his vest cut in two places. The first cut immediately under the heart was about three inches in length, but not deep, the dagger having struck a glancing blow. The second cut in the vest was about two inches long, but the point of the dagger as prevented from entering the flesh by the cigarette case. Chiero grasped the man's hand and led him to

MESSENGER BOY STABBED BY HIS UNCLE.

PROBABLY PATAL END OF THEIR QUARREL EX CITING CHASE OF THE ASSAILANT THROUGH THE STREETS.

Daniel Lahey, twenty-two years old, a district me enger boy, who lives in the lodging-house No. 1,533 broadway, was probably fatally stabled last night by his uncle, Henry Rohlfs. The attack by Rohlfs was a victous one, and followed a hitter quarted the two had had about an hour before. Rohlfs if a gasfitter, forty-nine years old, and lives with Labor mother, at No. 73 Amsterdam ave. Last night Labor went to his mother's home, and had a violent quar-rel with his uncle over a pair of russet shoes. When Lahey left the house his uncle said to him, angrily:

'I'll kill you yet.' Lahey only laughed at the threat, and walked up the street. At Sixty-second-st, and Amsterdam-av-the young man met John Meighan, a friend, at a young woman. As the three stood chatting, Rob fs came up, and, without warning, gave Lahey a terrific blow on the jaw. Lahey hit back, and then Rohifs drew a big jackknife and began slashing his nephew. The first blow struck Lahey in the left temple, and the second cut him on the left side. Lahey's clothes were slashed in many places.

As soon as he had stabbed his nephew, Rohlfs started to run. Young Meighan followed, and tripped Rohlfs up. He regained his feet, however, and started off again. By this time a crowd had gathered, and Detective Thomas Wanne joined in the chase, and captured Rohlfs at Sixty-third-st. had thrown the knife away in his flight, but

had thrown the knife away in his flight, but I was picked up.

After he was stabbed Lahey walked to the police station to make a complaint against his uncle. I was not until he got to the station that the seriou nature of his wounds was apparent. Lahey became extremely weak, and was removed to Roosevel Hospital as quickly as possible. Here the surgeon discovered that he had received a frightful gash in the left side just above the hip, and was likely it die. Rohlfs was also hurt, and had to be taken to Bellevue Hospital.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

San Francisco, June 3.—C. A. Brown, owner of the land comprising the peninsula and Ford's Island, in Pearl Harbor, who arrived here last Saturday from Honolulu, said yesterday that he had made five propositions to the American Government, giv-ing refusal for a stated period. The price for each of the tracts has been named, and Admiral Walker has forwarded a report on the matter to Washing-ton.

Muskegon, Mich., June 9.—President Goodrich and General Traffic Manager Harson, of the Goodrich Transportation Company, were here yesterday and bought a harbor frontage of 755 feet in the heart of the city. The property, unimproved, cost 88,000. The company will build plers and warehouses, and will store coal here for its boats running between this point and Chicago.

St. Louis, June 2.—Reports have been received from correspondents in Missouri, Illinois, Arkansas, Kansas and Texas, stating that the stories sent our about ravages from locusts are unifue.

Austin, Penn., June 2.—Constables Higgins and Galup, of Austin, endeavored to serve a warrant on James Spicer, of Galeton, yesterday for illegal selling of liquor, Spicer shot Higgins in the neck. Higgins returned the fire, kilking Spicer instantly.

ANOTHER STUBBORN WITNESS. RICHARD CROKER GOES AWAY

HE SAILS ON THE UMBRIA.

THE TAMMANY CHIEF'S NAME NOT ON THE PASSENGER LIST.

WIGWAM POLITICIANS ASTONISHED.

KNEW OF HIS INTENTION-HIS FAMILY AND HIS CLOSE ASSOCIATES SAY THAT FEAR OF DID NOT DRIVE HIM AWAY-ILL HEALTH GIVEN AS THE PRETEXT

> THAT HE SUFFERS FROM MA-HE IS A REMARKABLY HEALTHY-LOOKING

Richard Croker fulfilled yesterday the predictions of his enemies that he would not remain in steamship Umbria. The vessel moved out from with her children, Frank, Howard, Elsle and William T. Jenkins, Health Officer of the Port. were also on the pier to say goodby. Richard, ir., and Herbert accompanied their father.



Nobody else in the whole world, so far as could name from the Umbria's passenger list.

Health Officer Jenkins remained upon the ship with his relations until it reached Quarantine, when he was taken off by his launch, the Charles

THE MAYOR WAS NOT THERE.

Mayor Gilroy, upon whom the burdens of Tainmust now rest, was not at the steamer to see his predecessor off, although he knew the night before that the trip had been planned. Having had all night to think over the effect of the sudden departure, the Mayor was much more cool and collected than might otherwise have been expected when he reached his office yesterday morning.

Mayor Gilroy, "when I learned last evening that Mr. Croker was going, although he has been talking of going for the last five weeks. I knew that he felt anxious to get away on account of his health, believing that a sea voyage would prove beneficial to him. I know nothing about his general plans."

"How long will Mr. Croker be gone?" the

"Until after the election, probably," Mr. Gilroy replied. 'He said as much when I saw him last evening. He thought that there was no reason now that he is only a private citizen why he should not go where he liked and stay as long as he pleased without being subjected to newspaper or partisan criticism. Besides, it will emphasize the fact that he is out of politics for good and that he has relinquished all control of

HE KNEW OF IT ONLY THE NIGHT BEFORE. Mayor Gilroy said that he had seen Mr. Croker only three times since he resigned from the Tammany Hall leadership. He did not care to discussi the probable effect of Mr. Croker's departure upon the political situation. He was well aware, he said, that the enemies of Tammany Hall and the city government would ascribe rea sons for Mr. Croker's trip which a calm and impartial consideration of the facts would not warrant, but the Mayor did not feel called upon to answer any of these in advance. One thing to the Mayor's mind was clear, and that was that the Lexow investigation had nothing to do with

"Did Mr. Croker say that he would return to New-York in answer to a subpoena from the Lexow Committee?"

"That subject was not even referred to in our conversation last evening," was the reply, "but I have no doubt that he will come back and testify if the committee wants him to do so. Mr. Croker is by no means opposed to the work of the committee. He has said most emphatically since the committee has been taking evidence, as he said before, that every corrupt official in New-York ought to be removed from the place he holds and punished to the full extent of the law."

MR. DALY'S VIEW OF THE MATTER. Commissioner Daly, who was at the pier to see Mr. Croker off, said that he had been contemplating the trip for the last five months. "He talked about going to Europe as long ago as January, sald Mr. Daly, "and would have been away before this but for the illness of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Fraser, who suffered a stroke of paralysis six weeks ago, and which will probably prove fatal. But for her mother's illness, Mrs. Croker

would have gone with her husband. "One object which Mr. Croker had in view was to prove conclusively that he is out of poll-

tics. He has no intention of returning until after the election, I think, and people will find that he meant what he said when he announced that he had absolutely retired. I said at the time that it meant 'absolute retirement' and I think it will now be conceded that I was right.

"Another thing that influenced Mr. Croker in going was that the district leaders and others would not let him rest. They have been con stantly importuning him to get back into the harness and they have been after him for places and favors just as if they thought he was the actual leader of the organization. These things worried and annoyed him terribly, and as long as he was where they could get at him he had no rest. His health had been so much affected that the doctors told him that he would have a return of his old trouble if he did not go where he would have absolute rest."

READY TO RETURN AND TESTIFY. Mr. Daly said that he had no doubt that Mr. Croker would return and testify before the Lexow Committee if he was wanted.

"I don't think that subject occurred to him before he left," said Mr. Daly innocently, "but there is no doubt in my mind that he would return any time they cabled him."

Mr. Croker and his sons will leave the Umbria on its arrival at Queenstown, Mr. Daly said, and they will make a tour of Ireland and visit the Lakes of Killarney and other places of interest After that they will go to Brighton, England, where Mrs. Croker and the children expect to join them. Mrs. Croker will previously go to Richfield Springs for most of the summer.

The rank and file of Tammany Hall did not take a roseate view of Mr. Croker's covert act. They looked upon it as nothing short of desertion in the face of the enemy. Alderman Nicholas T. Brown, of "Paddy" Divver's district-the Hd -voiced the sentiments of nine-tenths of the varriors and benchmen of the Wigwam.

"It's a bloody shame," he said yesterday. "When the General deserts, it's bad for the army. It's apt to go to pieces. Mr. Croker's departure will be looked upon as flight in the face of the disclosures made before the Lexow Committee. People will say that he went away to escape testifying, and you can't put it in any other light. It's a bad thing and can't be explained away.

Many other Tammany men cautiously admitted the same thing, but they were more secret about Mr. Croker's abrupt start for Europe in February, 1890, when the Fassett Investigating Committee was preparing for work in this city, was recalled, but it was often said that the parallel would end with his departure. The be-lief was expressed that he would not return, as he did in June of that year, to appear before the Fassett Committee and denied the charges of Brother-in-Law Patrick H. McCann.

MR. GOFF HAS NOTHING TO SAY. John W. Goff, counsel for the Lexow Commit-

Leather Building, Broadway and Chambers-st., "I have heard of Mr. Croker's departure," he

said, "but I have no comment to make about it." Mr. Goff refused to say whether he was in possession of any facts relating to Mr. Croker which might have any bearing upon his hurried ocean Illiam Travers Jerome, Mr. Goff's associate

in the investigation, also declined to express any opinion or to say whether or not be believed that the sittings of the Lexow Committee had exercised any influence in the matter.
"I attach no significance to his move," he It was impossible to learn whether a subpoena

It was impossible to learn whether one was contemplated at present. Mr. Goff refused to discuss this question.

Peter F. Meyer, Croker's real estate partner, at No. 111 Broadway, refused to see reporters

XXIVth Assembly District, and one of Mr Croker's most devoted admirers, said: "It was sickness and want of rest that drove him away He told me that he was out of politics for good, and if he couldn't get a chance to rest at home he'd be obliged to go. I don't expect him back

ntil after until after election."
Senator Bradley, of Brooklyn, a member of the Lexow Committee, was met near his home, No. 92 Bridgest, by a Tribune reporter last evening. He said that he attached no significance to the

departure of Croker.

"We had no intention," said he, "of calling Mr.
Croker as a winess. The matter had not been discussed by the committee; but even if we wanted him it would not be until October or November.
We have got the captains and others to examine We have got the captains and contents this month, and I have no doubt the committee will adjourn early in July until September. For myself I would like to go right on, but the others are not as used to hard work as I am. No; I have attach any significance to the sailing of

It will embarrass the com-

HE WAS TO HAVE BEEN SUBPOENAED. State Senator Robertson was greatly surprised when he learned that Richard Croker had safled suddenly for Europe. He knew nothing of it until informed by a reporter. He was asked if the report that Mr. Croker was to have been summoned Croker was to have been summoned before the Lexow committee was true. He
said it was. The subpoena had not been
made out, but it would have been in a few
days. It was the intention of the committee
to have Mr. Croker before them, and also the
heads of the different city departments. Mr.
Robertson remarked that Mr. Croker was the
healthiest sick man he had ever seen, and he
has seen a good many. has seen a good many

A TALK WITH MRS. CROKER. Mrs. Croker was seen at her costly home, No 5 East Seventy-fourth-st., last evening, and asked if she desired to make any explanations

regarding her husband's sudden departure. She replied: "I am not aware that any explanations are needed. Mr. Croker, as a free, American citizen, certainly has the right to go where and when and in the way he pleases. I know nobody in New-York or elsewhere with the power to question that right.

"I see, however, by the afternoon papers that the charge has been made that he went away to escape from the Lexow committee. statement is absurd and ridiculous. Mr. Croker has been in politics too long to be frightened or in any way disturbed by a dittle matter like that."

"Will be return and appear before the Lexow committee if he should be requested to do so?"
"I do not know," she answered. "I did not hear him say anything about it. Mr. Croker arranged to go to Europe a month ago, and would have gone at that time but for my mother's illness. Another visit to Europe was by no means a sudden move. We intended going last year, and should have done so but for the World's Fair."

and should have done so but for the World's Fair."

Those who have been thrown in Mr. Croker's company at the racetracks and other places recently say that he has been complaining a great deal of pain in the head and ills of that description in a way to raise the suspicion that he was desirous of being regarded as a sick man. He carried a small vial containing a reddish liquid about with him and rather ostentatiously took a few drops at frequent intervals, usually explaining to any one who happened to be near him that he feared a return of his "old trouble." This was understood to be the malady which made necessary his unheralded trip to Germany four years ago last February, just before the advent of the Fassett Committee.

A BUSINESS ENGAGEMENT FOR THIS WEEK. A well-known citizen who lives in New-York and has been acquainted with Mr. Croker for a

number of years said last evening that he had every reason to believe that the ex-boss's trip was almost wholly unpremeditated. "Last Monday," he said, "I was going to

bany and Mr. Croker was on the same train bany and Mr. Croker was on the same train bound for Richfield Springs. He entered into conversation and he told me that his health had suffered from malaria contracted at Gravesend while he had been looking after his horses there and he was going to Richfield Springs to see if he could get rid of it. We began to talk over some business affairs after a while, and made an agreement regarding them, but the details were not settled and Mr. Croker said that he would

Continued on Third Page.

THE NEWS OF EUROPE.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH DISPUTE. ANGRY PROTESTS AND MENACES

AGAINST ENGLAND'S TREATY WITH THE CONGO STATE NON-CONFORMISTS CRITICISING LORD ROSEBERS FOR HIS CONNECTION WITH THE TURF-

THE BUDGET-HOME RULE-THE CAB STRIKE-DRAMATIC-A TRIBUTE TO A PUBLISHER.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.] (Copyright: 1894: By The Tribune Association.)

London, June 9 .- French resentment against England on account of the Anglo-Belgian agree ment has now taken what may be called an official form. It has been officially expressed in the French Chamber by M. Hanotaux, the new Foreign Minister, and official complaints and protests have been addressed by the French Government to the English Government. The debate in the French Chamber on Thursday ought to be an instructive lesson to English enthusiasts, beginning with Mr. Gladstone, who believe in French good-will to England. Not one voice was raised in defence of the English action in Africa, not one expression of friendship for England was heard, or of belief in her good faith. Not one vote was given against a resolution which was deliberately proposed and deliberately passed as an affront to England, if not as challenge.

I described the present Dupuy Ministry last week as an Angiophobe Ministry. It has seized the earliest opportunity to prove its right to that title. It is no exagg-ration to say that M. Hanotaux's speech belongs to a category which in other times would hardly have been delivered by the Foreign Minister of a great Power except as a preliminary to an ultimatum and a menace of war. Not only is the tone throughout one of hostility to England; there are phrases which, if addressed by an English Minister to France, would have set France on fire. Fortunately, the English are less inflammable. They take M. Hanotaux's vaporings coolly enough, perhaps too coolly. The temper of the English Pereign Office toward the Quai D'Oreay is always a slightly sceptical one. Downing Street has learned by long experience the precise value of the peculiar rhetoric in favor with French Foreign Ministers, and with them alone. It is commonly toned down in dispatches not meant for immediate publication, but when a French Foreign Minister gets into the tribune of the Chamber of Deputies, his language ccases to be diplomatic. The language is that of politec, was seen at his office in the Shoe and ties and of journalism-I mean French journal-

This present speech of M. Hanotaux's fills two columns. Read it with what care you will, the precise ground of his complaint against England is undiscoverable. The world knows the real ground. Be the subject in dispute where and what it may, the real grievance is always Egypt. It is Egypt now. So far as M. Hanotaux is intelligible, he bases his protest on three grounds: First, the Congo State has exceeded its rights and stepped out of what it pleases France to consider "its natural field of action." hardly matter of quarrel with England. Second, the Anglo-Belgian Convention disregards the rights of the Sultan, and infringes upon the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, which, according to M. Hanotaux, is the foundation of European international law. That belongs to the domain of metaphysical politics. But if it did not, since when has France been appointed by Europe the guardian of the Ottoman Empire? Third,-and here we come a little closer,-the special interests of France as regards the Congo Free State are affected. They may be, or they may not. But if they are, the interests are surely capable of definition. They are, in fact, not even specified. On this, as on all the other points, M. Hanotaux is vague. No doubt France has certain preferential rights in the distant future to the Congo succession. But nobody has yet explained how they would be abridged or in

any way injuriously affected. If, in a word, M. Hanotaux has a case, he either cannot or will not state it so as to be understood by those whom he summons to the bar of European public opinion. England has undoubtedly gained by the negotiation certain advantages in Africa. She was entitled to gain them, or entitled so far as anything yet appears to the contrary. It may be a diplomatic defeat for France, but only in the sense, as I explained last work that she has been forestalled. Her idea was not to obtain the footbold she wanted by diplomacy, but by filibustering. She has lost her chance, and she is trying to recover it by vague fulminations, and by remonstrances based on the most shadowy grounds. Lord Kimberley refused, and I think rightly refused, to accept the first protest sent him. He does not, however, refuse to discuss the question. He declares himself ready to discuss all questions relating to Central and West Africa-a larger order than

the French bargained for. There are hints of movements of French troops toward the disputed frontier. As there are no French troops nor French territory within 600 miles of this frontier, that news is not very serious. What is serious in that by the side of the French Minister are seen the Delondes and Delafosses and Etiennes-Anglophobes to a man-that M. Etienne, perhaps the most violent of them all, pronounced a benediction on M. Hanotaux and his speech, and that the Chamber, following M. Etienne's lead, adopted the menacing resolution he proposed, and adopted it by a unanimous

The French press, with a pleasing affectation of artlessness, expresses its hope, and even its belief, that England, in the presence of this unanimity, will see the error of her ways and withdraw her pretensions. These amiable writers will perhaps be undeceived when they see that French invectives are listened to here with an indifference which is restrained only by civility from becoming open contempt. But contempt is always a dangerous attitude of mind, and nothing will so exasperate the French as the calmness of their English opponents. They are sure to think it insulting. They will not be better pleased when they hear that Germany has made no general protest against the Anglo-Belgian convention, as first reported. The Under Foreign Secretary denied the report last night in the House of Commons. All Germany has done is to ask for assurances on two points, which England has readily given.

Undoubtedly the chief event of the week's domestic politics has been the winning of the Derby by Lord Rosebery's Ladas. What the ultimate political effect of his victory may be remains doubtful. There were people who told you for weeks beforehand, and until they became tiresome, that the salvation of the Liberal party, or at least the immediate fortunes of the Ministry, depended on the result of Wednesday's race on Epsom Downs. They omitted to take acccunt of the Nonconformist conscience. That interesting moral organism has of late made no great display, and so came to be well-nigh forgotten by the political prophets. It has been roused into activity by the connection of Lord Rosebery with the turf, or rather by his victory at Epsom, and the prophets and critics now discover that there is another side to the ques-

Lord Rosebery also discovered it before he